

TWO UN-AMERICAN BILLS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

It is important that all American citizens should be informed concerning dangerous bills that are brought before the national congress. Since the opening of the sixty-fourth congress, two bills have been introduced in the house of representatives that vitally affect the freedom of the press in which all Americans glory.

One of these bills, known as H. R. 491, was introduced by Hon. Isaac Siegel, of New York, and is one of the most revolutionary measures that we have ever seen. In fact, it is so revolutionary and drastic that even its friends see little prospect of its being enacted into law. This fact, however, should not prevent christian citizens from protesting against its enactment. This bill has the following provision:

"Whenever a complaint in writing shall be filed with the Postmaster-General that any publication making use of or being sent through the mail, contains any article therein which tends to expose any race, creed or religion to either hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy, he shall forthwith cause an investigation to be made under his direction, and shall within twenty days after receipt of such complaint, if the facts contained therein are true, make an order forbidding the further use of the mails to any such publication; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the Postmaster-General from restoring such use of the mails to any such publication whenever it shall be established to his satisfaction that the publication has ceased to print or publish such prohibited matter, and given him satisfactory assurances in writing that there will be no further repetition of the same."

The other dangerous measure known as H. R. 6468, was proposed by Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, and while moderate in tone, contains a serious menace to the free press of America. It also empowers the Postmaster-General to exclude certain matter from the mails. It has the following provisions:

"Whenever it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that any person is engaged or represents himself as engaged, in the business of publishing any obscene or immoral books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, engravings, lithographs, photographs, or other publications, matter, or thing of an indecent, immoral, scurrilous character, and if such person shall, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, endeavor to use the postoffice for the promotion of such business, it is hereby declared that no letter, packet, parcel, newspaper, book, or other thing sent or sought to be sent through the postoffice by or on behalf of or to or on behalf of such person shall be deemed mailable matter, and the Postmaster-General shall make the necessary rules and regulations to exclude such non-mailable matter from the mails."

Both these bills would place an unwarranted power in the hands of one official who is appointed and not elected. It virtually would make the Postmaster-General a "censor" of religious utterance, and would be an unwarranted interference on the part of the government with statements of religious belief and the freedom of the press. The impropriety of permitting the postoffice department to assume a censorship over the press was pointed out in 1835 by the Postmaster-General, who was importuned to bar certain papers from the mails. His words were published in the New York "Evening Post," August 18, 1835, as follows: "Upon careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster-General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mails, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real or supposed. Probably it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press which might be perverted and abused."

A federal statute already exists that denies the privilege of the mails to obscene, lewd, filthy and immoral literature, pictures, etc. These terms have been defined by the Supreme court and their meaning is definitely

fixed. Under this statute, as thus defined, not only may all such matter be excluded from the mails, but any one mailing such matter may be prosecuted therefor in the Federal courts, and if convicted may be punished by both fine and imprisonment. But the feature of this law that preserves the freedom of the press is that, in all such cases, the facts must be passed upon by a jury of twelve men and not by one man, who may be swayed by prejudice.

It is asserted, and we have never seen it contradicted, that the American Federation of Catholic Societies is the leader in the effort to enact these bills into laws and thus hamper the freedom of the press. It would seem that the Federation is working to establish a definite Roman Catholic domination over the press of this country. A magazine of religious freedom entitled, "Liberty," quotes from "The Great Encyclical Letters of Pope Leo XIII," page 161, these words: "It is quite unlawful to demand, to defend, or to grant unconstitutional freedom of thought, of speech, or writing or of worship as if these were so many rights given by nature to man." It also asserts that the convention of the Federation in 1910 entered upon a campaign to remove from the public arena "books, papers, writings and prints which outrage religious convictions of our (Catholic) citizens and contain scurrilous and slanderous attacks upon both."

The Roman Catholic definition of the word, "scurrilous," might include many reputable and truthful publications. For instance, "The Catholic Columbian" in its issue of August 18, 1911, as quoted by "Liberty," branded the "Protestant Magazine" and two other publications as "lying and scurrilous publications."

If these laws should be enacted there would evidently be a great curtailment of the freedom of discussion in the press of America on religious matters. The purpose of the whole movement evidently is to suppress adverse criticism of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic church.

The "Catholic Tablet," which is published in Mr. Fitzgerald's district give an extended write-up of his bill in its issue of January 8, 1916. Catholics were much disappointed because his bill introduced during the last session of congress failed to get out of committee. This year they are making "great efforts to see that it at least comes to a public reading and a vote." In order to secure this result, "a nation-wide campaign of letter writing, designed to let the members of congress know the extent of the feeling in the failure of freeing the mails from filth, is planned. Form letters are now being drawn up, which will be distributed through various channels of the country. The letters are to be sent to congressmen both from individuals and from Catholic organizations."

Americans need to remember the stirring words spoken by a statesman in 1800, on "Liberty of Speech and of the Press:" "True liberty of speech and of the press consists in being free to speak, write, and print, but being, as in the exercise of other liberties, responsible for the abuse of this liberty; and whether we have abused this liberty or not, must, like all other questions of right, be left to the decision of a court and jury. This is the universal test by which the exercise of all our rights must be tried."

In view of the fact that the Roman Catholics have instituted a nationwide campaign of letter writing to their congressmen. Protestants should use the same privilege and protest against the enactment of such unfair and un-American laws.—Christian Observer.

Just as Fond of Monkeys.

The number of famous literary men who are now serving in his majesty's forces is so great that the happy idea has been conceived of publishing a book, the contributors to which are all celebrated authors who have become soldiers.

Among the long list of names to be found in the volume, one of the best known is that of Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the novelist.

Formerly, Mr. Mason was a member of parliament, and he tells of a man who wrote a certain M. P. asking for a ticket of admission to the gallery of the house of commons.

The M. P. wrote back saying that he was very sorry that he could not send the ticket because the gallery was closed.

The next day, he was astonished to receive from the stranger the following note: "As the gallery is closed, will you please send me six tickets for the zoo?"—Exchange.

Athenian Climate.

Athens, according to Byron, was the choicest spot in Europe, in respect to climate. He found it "a perpetual spring; during eight months I never passed a day without being as many hours on horseback; rain is extremely rare, snow never lies in the plains, and a cloudy day is an agreeable rarity. In Spain, Portugal, and every part of the East which I visited, except Ionia and Attica, I found no such superiority of climate to our own; and at Constantinople, where I passed May, June and part of July, you might 'damn the climate, and complain of spleen,' five days out of seven." But men's luck differs. Gladstone and his party were only a few days at Athens in December, 1858; but, as Lord Morley says, "illusions as to the eternal summer with which the poets have blessed the Isles of Greece vanished as they found deep snow in the streets, icicles on the Acropolis, and snowballing in the Parthenon."

OBREGON AT JUAREZ FOR THE CONFERENCE

El Paso, Tex., April 28.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the Mexican de facto government, is in Juarez to-day awaiting to confer with Major-Generals Scott and Funs-ton on the military questions that are involved in the American punitive expedition into Mexico.

Gen. Obregon, accompanied by Gen. Jacinto Trevino, military governor of Chihuahua; Gen. Samuel S. Santos, Governor Enriquez, of Chihuahua, and President Jose de Luz Herera, of Parral, reached Juarez on a special train this morning.

The third section of Gen. Obregon's train, bearing Gen. Luis Guittierrez, military governor of Chihuahua state, was derailed south of Juarez and several passengers were reported injured. It is not known whether Gen. Guittierrez was hurt. Gen. Obregon reached Juarez on the second section of the special train.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

(Continued from Page 1)
progress along the Austro-Italian line but no important changes in positions have taken place. A massed Austrian attack in the Carso-Seiz zone was put down with heavy losses, according to Rome.

In Asia Minor to the south of Bitlis the Russians have dislodged the Turks from all their positions in the mountains, says the Petrograd communication.

THE ACHE OF HOUSE CLEANING

The pain and soreness caused by bruises, over-exertion and straining during house cleaning time are soothed away by Sloan's Liniment. No need to suffer this agony. Just apply Sloan's Liniment to the sore spots, rub only a little. In a short time the pain leaves, you rest comfortably and enjoy a refreshing sleep. One grateful user writes: "Sloan's Liniment is worth its weight in gold." Keep a bottle on hand, use it against all Soreness, Neuralgia and Bruises.

DEMONSTRATION WORK FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

(Continued from page 7)
ing boards, washing machines, churns, bread mixers, fly traps, etc., are being installed in as many homes of the thirty one organized counties of South Carolina.

In these counties our agents have this year organized over five thousand girls into canning, poultry and domestic science clubs.

The two leading club girls in each county will be given advantages of the short course at Winthrop college in July.

Each county agent will have a short course conducted at the county site for the benefit of all the club girls in the county during the summer.

The very best talent is secured for instructing these girls and their course of study embraces agriculture, basketry and applied English. Especial attention is given to scientific canning, pickling, preserving, etc.

Quality demands recognition and our girls are trained to attain the highest standard.

New Discovery in Iron.

Very pure iron in tubes and other forms is a French factory's electrolytic product from a basis of ordinary cast-iron. To cause a deposition of iron on the surface, the negative pole is rotated in a solution of ferrous salt, which is kept neutral by iron turnings placed at the bottom of the tank, and by adding iron oxide as depolarizer. The electrolytic iron deposited, very hard at first, becomes soft and malleable, with the giving off of some gas, on annealing. A rod being used as core, iron pipes are produced direct, and the production of sheet iron, without rolling, is expected and is looked upon as very valuable for electrical machinery.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Whereas, one-third of the freeholders and one-third of the electors of the age of 21 years, residing in North Lancaster school district, No. 7 have petitioned the county board of education to order an election to determine whether or not an additional tax of 2 mills shall be levied on all real and personal property for school purposes.

We hereby order said election to be held by the trustees in said North Lancaster school district, No. 7, on Wednesday, May 10th, at the school house.

At which election only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation and exhibits their tax receipts and registration certificates shall be allowed to vote.

The opening and closing hours shall be the same as in all general elections.

V. A. Lingle,
W. B. Twitty,
Jos. K. Connors,
County Board of Education.

MIDWAY NEWS

Mrs. J. B. Caston spent the past week with her mother Mrs. J. F. Gardner.

Misses Ester Blackman and Isabella Small of Rock Hill section, spent the week-end with Miss Annie Small.

Mr. Burrell Phillips visited his aunt, Mrs. Martha J. Neal Saturday.

Rev. J. B. Caston left Sunday to begin a ten days meeting at the Second Baptist church at Camden.

There were a good many of the Midway people that attended the Laymans convention at Pleasant Plain Sunday.

Prayer meeting has been changed from Wednesday night to Sunday night, and Sunday school will be held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the public is invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vincent and Mr. L. M. Gardner motored to see Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Dabney, Sunday.

We are sorry to note that Mrs. T. A. Dabney could not come to Midway Saturday afternoon to organize a Woman's Missionary Society, on account of illness in her home, but hope that she can come in the near future.

Mr. Edgar Small was a visitor in Midway Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Adams spent Sunday at the home of the latter's brother, Mr. Lonnie Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Catoe visited at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. W. S. Neal, Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan spent Saturday night at the home of Mrs. Morgans parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Neal.

There will be an egg hunt at Midway Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, admission 5 and 10 cents. It is for the benefit of the school building, the public is cordially invited to come and enjoy the hunt.

Mr. Laban Pitman spent Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jack Gardner.

Misses Bessie and Hattie Huey visited friends at Rock Hill Sunday.

Mr. Lewis Sowell visited friends at Rock Hill Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. S. W. Salpes, Mr. Bogan, Mr. and Mrs. Will Hinson and Mr. Joshua Hinson of Rock Hill attended the funeral of Mr. John Robinson who passed away Wednesday night, April 25 at his home after a short illness.

The little baby of Mrs. Mary Gilmore is still very low.

Mr. Jim Walden was taken to the Fennell infirmary and underwent an operation for appendicitis and is getting along nicely.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hifney, a son, April 25.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Ghent April 26, a daughter.

"SWAT RABBIT," NEW SLOGAN

They're Vermin, Not Game, English Timber Owners Are Now Saying Told.

To encourage the growing of more timber in England by organizing all resources of labor, a committee has been appointed by the government under the chairmanship of Francis Acland, the London Chronicle states.

Lord Selborne, minister for agriculture, drew attention to this step at an exhibition of English timber organized by the English Forestry association at the Surveyors' Institution, Westchester.

He said that the committee was appealing to land owners and land agents to let them see their woods and make proposals for the purchase of timber. The committee appealed to the owners to give what help they possibly could in the felling, conversion and hauling of the timber.

If an English landowner would consider that rabbits are not game but vermin, as they certainly are, and go in for the cultivation of timber, it would be to his great benefit, the committee said.

The war has created a big demand for timber, boards and scantling, especially the kind used in the erection of huts. During the last twelve months more pit wood has found its way to the English coal field than has been the case for the last twenty years.

Some of the men present said that while they would do all that was possible to give aid to the government in this direction, they were disinclined to feather the nests of the timber dealers.

BATTLE GOING ON IN DUBLIN STREETS

Movement Spreading Throughout Ireland.

London, April 27.—Fighting is still going on in the streets of Dublin.

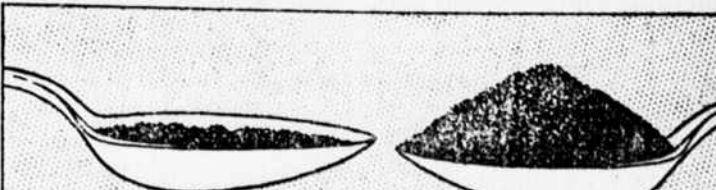
Primier Asquith announced in the house of commons to-day that the rebels continue to hold important public buildings in Dublin and that street encounters were still in progress.

Premier Asquith told the house the Irish situation still presented serious features to-day and that there were indications of a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, especially in the west.

The premier announced that Major-General Sir John Maxwell, who formerly commanded the British forces in Egypt, was leaving this afternoon for Ireland. The general has been given plenary powers, under martial law over the whole country.

DOG LICENSE TAX

Notice is hereby given that a license tax of one dollar (\$1.00) shall be paid on all dogs. Owners to buy collars. Tags furnished on application. By order of council, E. C. SECREST, acting clerk.



A Scant or a Full Tablespoon WHICH?

A scant tablespoon of Luzianne goes exactly as far as a big heaping tablespoon of a cheaper coffee, for you use only half as much of Luzianne. That's so positively guaranteed that if, after using an entire can of Luzianne as directed, you are not entirely satisfied with its economy and goodness, your grocer, on your say-so, will gladly return your money. Write for our premium catalogue.

LUZIANNE

COFFEE

The Reily-Taylor Co. New Orleans

Such tobacco enjoyment

as you never thought could be is yours to command quick as you buy some Prince Albert and fire-up a pipe or a home-made cigarette!

Prince Albert gives you every tobacco satisfaction your smoke-appetite ever hankered for. That's because it's made by a patented process that cuts out bite and parch! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

has a flavor as different as it is delightful. You never tasted the like of it! And that isn't strange, either.

Buy Prince Albert every-where tobacco is sold in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that corking fine pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such clearest trim—always!

Men who think they can't smoke a pipe or roll a cigarette can smoke and will smoke if they use Prince Albert. And smokers who have not yet given P. A. a try-out certainly have a big surprise and a lot of enjoyment coming their way as soon as they invest in a supply. Prince Albert tobacco will tell its own story!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

